

A NEW COON IN TOWN.

Rev. Cole, of Africa, jumps on to Free Masonry with both feet.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Rev. J. A. Cole, of Sierra Leone, Africa, was the central figure at the convention of churches and Christians to-day. He is stout and unattractive, black as the night, thick lipped, low browed, heavy featured. Cole is the typical African. There was little intelligence in his face, but before he had spoken five minutes this morning he had shown an extensive command of the English language, such a picturesque use of words and wit so bright that the convention was carried by storm. Mr. Cole is the son of a Mohammedan priest and is a convert to Christianity. He believes that most of the evils his race is suffering from are attributable to secret societies and Free Masonry, and he intends to inaugurate against these evils a crusade among his own people. "A native chief," he said this morning, "once wrote to Queen Victoria asking to know the secret of British greatness. The Queen sent him a Bible, saying, 'This is the secret.' If I were to be asked what was the secret of the prosperity of America, I should make answer it was the freedom to worship God, but we must do away with secret societies. They are the cause of Africa. Many ministers there are Free Masons, and I tell you if I had my choice between a heathen Koffeng lodge, I would take the latter alternative." The discussion this morning was: "The Masonic Covenants Irrevocable." The Rev. F. C. Hawley thought not. The law recognized the oaths of Masonry, but Heaven did not. He said that a man who was made by the divine power for violating a secret oath.

The Rev. W. H. French followed with a paper on secret societies and the church in which he maintained Free Masonry was un-Christian.

Father, Clark, the old liberty wagger, who made things lively in anti-bellum days by urging against slavery, had a seat on the platform behind the organ and tried to sing down secret societies. He is nearly eighty years old, but his voice is clear and sweet yet, though naturally not so strong as when he traveled through New England with Wendell Phillips.

Cardinal Manning on the K. of L.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—A special from Rome gives the following as the text of the letter of Cardinal Manning regarding the Knights of Labor to a prominent divine of that city:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WEST MINSTER, LONDON, March 11th, 1887.

MY DEAR LORD:—I have read with great interest Cardinal Gibbon's document in relation to the Knights of Labor. The holy see will, I am sure, be convinced by his exposition of the state of the new world. I hope it will open a new field of thought and action. It passes the understanding that obvious persons should be listened to rather than church officials. Surely the episcopate of the whole world is the most powerful and direct instrument in the hands of the holy see for gathering correct local knowledge and enforcing its decisions. Who can know the temper of America, England and Ireland as they have the finger upon the pulse of the people. Hitherto the world has been governed by dynasties; henceforth the holy see will have to deal with the people, and it has bishops in close daily and personal contact with the people. The more clearly and fully this is perceived the stronger will be. Never at any time has the episcopate been so detached from the civil power and united in itself and so able to see, to realize and to use its powers. The failure to see and use these powers will breed much trouble and mischief. My thanks are due to the cardinal for letting me share in the moment. If I can find a copy of my lecture on "The Dignity and Rights of Labor," I will send it to him. It will, I think, qualify me for knighthood in the order. Brennan, some years ago, published several books on the guilds, in which he proved that the association of labor and the guilds were antiquity, but there is this notable fact: "In the English and Teutonic laws they were recognized, favored and chartered; in the imperial and Latin laws they were rigorously prohibited." We are this day as a church, the mother, friend and protector of the people. As the Lord walked among them so his church lives among them.

Your affectionate servant in Christ, HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westminster.

Denver the New Military Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has returned to Washington from the west. While absent he visited Fort Russell and Riley, accompanied by Inspector General Baird and Colonel Sheridan, for the purpose of inspecting them. At Denver, Col., he selected a site for the new military post to be located in the west. A number of sites were proffered to General Sheridan by a citizens' committee, from which he selected a tract, and will proceed to complete the purchase of the tract and forward it to the department of justice for approval. General Sheridan believes that the establishment of a new post, which will be regimental, will result in considerable economy in expenditures, as the purpose is to consolidate, under one administration at Denver, at least three and probably four of the smaller posts.

Emporia News.

EMPORIA, March 31.—Little Ella Clark, a daughter of a prominent citizen of Emporia, was severely injured to-day by the explosion of a forty-eight calibre cartridge which she was playing with. It seems that she was chopping it with the hatchet when it exploded, sending the ball into the abdomen and inflicting an injury which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

Mr. J. D. Cook, of Toledo, Ohio, the civil engineer who has charge of the plans and building of one of the water works for the Holly Manufacturing company, arrived in the city this evening and is stopping at the Coolidge. He was interviewed by a reporter of the Daily News, and stated that the work of laying the pipes and building the reservoir would commence at once. The men will begin throwing dirt Monday.

A Dearth in Texas.

St. Louis, March 31.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says: "In many portions of the territory tributary to this city the suffering from drought is severe. In Atascosa county the people have been robbed of bare necessities; all crops are a failure, and milk and butter are scarce. Lean kine are as common as fat ones once were, and unless it rains soon the people will be brought to starvation in the north and west. In Medina county the cattle are dying so fast that the owners cannot skin them. In sections further west the mortality is not so great yet. In many portions of the country there is absolutely no range, and would not be for some weeks, though it should rain to-night."

Satisfied With 60 Cents.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania railroad coal miners at Irwin, Pennsylvania, to-day, the proposition for the coal companies to pay 60 cents per ton for mining for one year was accepted under protest. The miners were satisfied with 60 cents per ton, but were opposed to signing an agreement to work one year at that rate. About 4,000 miners were represented at the convention.

The Car Shot At.

REMARK, April 1.—Advice received from St. Petersburg fully confirm the report that another attempt has been made on the life of the czar. On Tuesday while the czar was strolling in the park accompanied by his children, the czar's carriage was fired upon by an officer of the army, the ball passing close to his person. The officer was immediately seized by attendants and imprisoned.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

Some Startling Threats From Leaders of the Labor Ticket—Claiming that the Mayor is Helping the Socialists.

CHICAGO, April 1.—At a meeting of the united labor socialist party last night the various candidates for office addressed a large audience. Matthew Schmiedinger, foretold the success of the socialist ticket from the top to the bottom. He then made a new point. "When we have elected our ticket," he said, "then will come the day of war, then the old tyrants, our long-time masters, by any and every excuse and subterfuge, will keep us out of our rights. They will exhaust the technicalities of law to prevent the seating of our men. I tell them to beware if they try to defraud us of the election, as they have for so many years past. We all arise in our might, we will carry fire, bullet and halberd to the doors of the palaces erected by plunder. We will show them we can use these weapons of destruction to some purpose." This was received with unbounded approval.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—Emisaries from socialist headquarters have had frequent communications with Mayor Harrison to-day and they now boldly assert that they can show a list of 40,000 polled voters for the socialist ticket. Joe Gruenhub, the leading light of the socialists and a city employee under Mayor Harrison, says: "History is being made very fast just now. You see Chicago is a European colony. The masses are day laborers, who do not own their business. Three hundred firms employ 180,000 workmen within ten miles of the city hall. It is distinctly a capitalistic city. Here the fight is to be made between labor and capital. They are now face to face and the time has come and Harrison is playing a peculiar part. He was never elected by the democrats. The socialists made him. He has been honest enough to at least acknowledge it. The labor ticket have their own ticket, and democrats are asked to get out of the way. The mayor is in a place to help them. It has been done. Democrats will now return the compliments by voting the socialist ticket. This is the understanding. The present holders of appointive office will not be disturbed on Thursday next. All the wheel horses of the democracy will vote our ticket, knowing they will share the benefit. The campaign will cost them nothing, and their old enemies, the republicans, will go down before the fusion ticket. Talk about the Irish tell you that the coercion bill making Irishmen into wild socialists every day. We will carry every Irish ward in Chicago. By next Sunday the people may become desperate for fear of the socialists; the citizens may rise up in a day and compel all party lines to be dropped and demand a union of all citizens to elect a candidate. If they become alarmed at the communists they may do it. This is a contest between the American commune and capitalists. It is irresistible."

The "Boodlers."

CHICAGO, April 1.—When Judge Anthony arrived at the door of his court room this morning, he could hardly crowd his way in on account of the density of the throng of indicted boodlers who were present for the purpose of giving bail and their friends who came early to help them. Sheriff Matson followed the jury with a full list of the indicted. It is as follows: George C. Klein, Michael Wasserman, Michael Lardman, J. J. McCarthy, William J. McGarigle, R. S. McClaughry, Henry Varnell, Dan Wren, Adam Ochs, R. M. Oliver, Christian Gelle, Christian Ochs-Imar, Edward Phillips, J. S. Hamilton, J. E. VanPelt, Wm. Gardner, J. R. Carpenter, Michael Costello, H. L. Holland, August Biese, Napoleon Baranellux, Phillip Kelly, Patrick Mahoney, L. H. Crane, Joseph Buckley. In the case of Mike Wasserman, ex-commissioner, who is indicted on one charge of bribery and two of conspiracy, bail was fixed at \$15,000 for the three. Bonds were given by the ex-commissioner and ex-commissioners on the list, fixed at amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$17,000, the latter that of "Book" McCarthy, whose indictments are five counts for bribery and conspiracy. Besides the commissioners, ex-commissioners and county officials on the indicted list are mine contractors and dealers in furniture supplies, etc. At 2 p. m. most of them had secured bail.

A Noted Burglar Caught.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: The recent burglaries which created such a sensation throughout the state, have been engineered by the notorious for robbers who first came into notice in Cleveland last January, and subsequently murdered Officer Halligan on the train, near Ravenna, O. One of the burglars, Pat Hanley, is in the Hall county jail, desperately wounded, while another is in the North county jail in the same condition. About March 1, six strange men visited Atlanta. They soon perceived that they were watched and disappeared. A week later a systematic series of burglaries began in two directions. Within three weeks the different towns were visited and plundered. The sum total of money secured is thought to be over \$30,000. The man worked in two gangs. In an affray at Harmony Grove Hanley was shot and captured, and says he will plead guilty when his case is called. Photographs of Hanley were sent to W. Schmitt, superintendent of police at Cleveland. There is no doubt about his being one of the men and that the other three are Charles Morgan, Billy Harrington and Matthew Kennedy. Last week the sheriffs of three counties organized a party to hunt down the confederates. Coming upon the burglars at Beaton they had a battle, in which Sheriff Hunt was severely wounded, as was one of the burglars. The news is that the wounded burglar was run down in North county and is now in jail in that place.

No Free Advertising.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The Cincinnati newspapers appear to-day without the customary column giving the time of the arrival and departure of trains. This is in accordance with the proposition made by newspapers jointly in view of the stoppage of passes to stop the free publication of matter for the benefit of the roads, but to accept tickets in payment for all advertising. The railroad replied, accepting the proposition for advertisements which they should order, and intimating that the daily publication of time tables should not be regarded as advertisements.

Thrown Out of Work.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The stone cutters' association which comprises all the mills in this city, Covington and Newport, has decided to close business until a settlement can be made as to wages. They say they cannot meet the demand of the workmen for forty-five cents an hour—eight hours for a day's work, and the workmen have refused to arbitrate or even to confer. About 800 workmen are deprived of work by this action.

Gone to Canada.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., March 29.—Reports reached here to-day showing that Supervisor O. M. Bates, of the town of Gardiner, Ulster county, is guilty of forgery and has fled to Canada. He has been a president of Gardiner for the past eight years and has been engaged in the cattle business. It is said that Bates has failed for \$40,000. He has forged notes and other papers to the amount of \$15,000.

Perished in the Flames.

ITZHAU, N. Y., March 29.—A special to the Journal states that the dwelling house of Matthew Massick, at Lindenville, 18 miles from this place, burned between 11 and 12 o'clock this morning. Massick and his children perished in the flames. The cause is being investigated.

Postoffice Thief.

NEW YORK, April 1.—William Clarke, the register clerk who is accused of stealing a package of \$10,000 from the mail pouch in the New York postoffice was arraigned to-day before United States Commissioner Griffiths. Clarke waived examination and was committed for trial.

SETTLING OKLAHOMA.

The Settlers Again Starting the Usual Spring Agitation—Going by Way of Texas this Year.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 2.—J. B. Wicks, of Queen City, better known as "Buckskin Joe," who is known and recognized as the successor of Captain Payne, of Oklahoma, is in this city. The colonization scheme was taken up by "Buckskin Joe" where it was dropped by Payne, and he is now making his second attempt at colonization, the first attempt having proved a failure a year ago. Wicks now figures as president of the Texas-Oklahoma colony. His present plan, as to-day made public, is to lead a colony into one of the Panhandle counties in Texas, through which the Fort Worth & Denver railway is to be extended, and settle on school lands. Wicks claims to have two hundred families in his colony now and says there will be a thousand when they are ready to settle, in a few months. He said: "I am in favor, myself, of going into Greer county. It makes no difference whether Texas or Uncle Sam owns the country. I think all we would have to do would be to go in and settle, and there would be no trouble; but others think differently, so this year we will settle in Texas. That's the stepping stone to Oklahoma, eventually. I will never rest satisfied until I see a settlement. As soon as we can be ascertained by careful investigation, the present scheme is nothing less than an invasion of Oklahoma by way of Texas instead of Kansas."

The Nichols Murder Case.

MORRIS, Ill., April 2.—In the Rock Island train murder case this morning, Superintendent Chamberlain resumed the stand and testified that he saw car No. 34, the one which was occupied on the Thursday after the robbery, and the transom windows were very dirty. The state tried, by a dozen or more differently framed questions, to have the witness say that he could not see through the transom, but every question was objected to and ruled out.

The witness saw Schwartz and Watt frequently together at the depot previous to the murder.

Patrick Gray, a Pinkerton detective, said he asked Watt the day after the murder when he last saw Kellogg Nichols alive. Watt said it was in the Chicago depot before the train left. Witnesses told him that he knew better than that. Watt then said it was between Monks and New London. Subsequently he admitted that it was in Illinois. He said that he saw Kellogg Nichols, testified to seeing and examining the body of Nichols on the night of the murder. Dr. Hand said that the wounds he noticed on Nichols body were one on the chin, one on the forehead, one over the right eye and several on various portions of the scalp, all made with a bullet, but of a different size or something similar. On the left temple was a severe wound two inches or more in length, the skull being crushed by the blow and the brain exposed. That blow was a fatal one and Nichols could not have stood or lived a moment after receiving it. Little, if any, blood could have spurted from the wound mentioned. The wound on the temple was made, in his opinion, by the iron poker already introduced in the evidence. Witnesses found on the handle a good deal of blood, a little hair and some particles of bone. Witness said he conducted the inquest over Nichols' body. Watt made a statement of the facts of the case, and then a witness and Watt read over the statement which, after a few corrections had been made, was signed by Watt.

Cowboys Take the Town.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A special from Omaha says: Sheriff Penn, of Broomfield, was called yesterday to Anselmo, which has been literally taken by cowboys. The cowboys were shooting right and left and had killed one man. The sheriff responded, and in attempting the arrest of the ring leaders shot two of them dead. More trouble is expected as the cowboys are as equal foes and swearing vengeance. The latest report says that midnight deputies are being hurried to the scene and it is expected a desperate battle will ensue upon their arrival.

Bloody Herr Most.

NEW YORK, April 2.—In an interview last night a prominent citizen said he proposed to be outspoken in his anarchism than before his imprisonment; that he intends to particularly seek out the hidden vices and scandals in society and among the rich and expose them in order to spur his followers into deeds of violence.

Hanging of Nihilists.

BREKIN, April 2.—Three persons concerned in the attempt to assassinate the czar by means of bombs in St. Petersburg, March 18th were hanged Thursday morning. Twenty more officers in various branches of service have been arrested in connection with the attempt to assassinate the life of the czar in the park of Gatchina palace on Tuesday last.

Human Flenda.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 4.—Three flenda, in human form, were shot this afternoon in the outskirts of the city at a place made famous by the shooting of the crew of the Virginia. The men were two mulattoes, Juan Jique and Juan Gomez, and an Indian, Juan Ocoorras. They surprised the driver of a team of coons-laden pack mules and his assistant, a mere lad, out tied down with matches (long sword knives), then down with a practiced shocking and revolting cruelty. American Indian fashion—on their victims until they were dead. Then they sold the coons for \$68 and turned the mules loose. They were captured and sentenced to be shot. The case was stubbornly fought, going finally to the queen, who refused a pardon. Last night Gomez made a public confession, acknowledging he had killed ten men and that he was ready to die; that his mother had seven more sons like him who would avenge his death. The murdering proclivities in that family are hereditary, the father was one of Cuba's most notorious murderers. The prisoners were taken out by the military and placed kneeling with their faces to the slaughter house wall. Several thousand people surrounded the military lines and looked on. Gomez, the leader, spoke up and said: "My mother has seven sons and I am the most cowardly of all for allowing myself to be killed before so many people. Sir, I give you a drop of rum." He got his drink. At the first volley from the firing party of twenty-four all fell, shot through the head and body. Gomez rolled over as if in pain and more bullets were put into him. The Indian still showed a little life and a soldier coolly stepped to the front and deliberately fired a bullet through his head. A cry came in for the bodies and it was all over.

A Desperate Prisoner.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Brooklyn court of sessions to-day was the scene of an exciting episode. A burglar, William H. Fry, alias Cunningham, was brought up for sentence for a crime upon which he was convicted last week, of an attempted burglary at a private residence. Judge Moore told the prisoner that he was "one of the desperate thieves from the west." "No, I am not," replied the prisoner, "and it is an outrage to put that on me." He handed up a letter to prove that he was not the Cunningham from the west. The judge declined to accept the explanation, whereupon the man made an indignant remark. Henry started up to attack the court and proceeded as far as the iron gate, when the court officers caught him. A melee ensued most of the jury to seize their hats and leave the box. The prisoner threatened to get even with the judge, and justly Judge Moore sentenced him to ten years in Sing Sing—five years on charge of burglary and resisting arrest.

A RUDELIOUS PRIEST.

Father O'Leary Asks for a Leave of Absence, and is Given a Letter of Recant In-stead.

St. Louis, April 4.—Catholic circles are agitated over the recent action of Archbishop Kenrick in ousting Father O'Leary from the diocese. Ever since the strike on the Gould system a year ago Father O'Leary and the archbishop have not got along well together, owing to a difference of opinion in the policy which should be pursued towards the Knights of Labor and their removal. Recently O'Leary applied for a letter of commendation to be used during a temporary absence. Instead of this he was given an exeat. In a feeling of anger he said: "Your Grace, that is not worth the paper it is written on." "If it is not," the archbishop replied, "it will serve as an introduction to an exeat. Never before in the west, it is said, has a priest defied the authority of his superior and the clergy are in a state of excitement over the matter, for Father O'Leary states he was ignored by the archbishop as the rich bishop is guilty of canonical blunder in giving it. He says the archbishop has no authority to issue an exeat. 'I have been made the victim of a conspiracy,' said Father O'Leary, 'on account of my opposition to the archbishop's policy with the Knights of Labor during the Gould strike. I have been classed as a socialist and communist, although I have helped bring about the peaceable and happy relations between the church and the Knights. It was a year in advance of Cardinal Gibbons and Manning. Here as a letter from T. V. Powderly offering me, as you will see, a position on the Knights Journal, on the ground that the paper needed Christian writers and not socialists. I am told that the foundation of this lies in my testimony before the Congressional investigating committee, the railroad authorities issued an order not to employ any more Catholics at De Soto, where the Missouri Pacific shops were located, in order to cut off supplies from me. That caused me to leave them as I didn't want my poor people to suffer on my account. I then took the church at Webster Grove, one of the western suburbs of this city, but my existence was made miserable by some of the committee of this church and one night one of the members of the committee and another man waylaid me and I had to drive them off at the point of a revolver which had been handed me by a police officer that night with a warning to look out. This exact if enforced, will relieve me from further duties in the church." Father O'Leary has been a priest for fourteen years, and is a great church builder, having erected five churches in this state. That the archbishop will assert his authority there is said to be no doubt, and the outcome is looked for with great interest and concern.

Taffy from Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, April 4.—At the colonial conference at the foreign office to-day Lord Salisbury welcomed the delegates, who, he said, were engaged in a work originally great—a movement toward the imperial throne if it might not in danger. England's policy was, however, essentially pacific, but the danger of a war arising from the policy of some other country should induce colonists to make their defense efficient. Distant parts of the empire were within the sphere of possible aggression. European nations were showing increased desire for colonial or foreign possessions. A solemn and reasonable sense of interest and security which the colonies had in the shield which the imperial government threw over them should convince them it was to their interest to contribute men and means to the mutual defense. He hoped the connection between the colonies and England would become more real and finally would be presented to the world the spectacle of a vast empire founded neither on force or subjection, but sympathy and resolute co-operation.

Scared Spaniards.

MADRID, April 4.—In consequence of the finding of a case of gun powder, with cartridges and a fuse attached, in the doorway of his bureau, the president of the Cortes has cancelled cards of admission to the parliament building, had by journalists, both foreign and native. Newspaper men are very indignant.

Released from Custody.

OKLAHOMA, KAN., April 4.—Walker and Miss Harmon, the lovers, who have been in jail here since last September, for cohabiting without legal marriage, were today released from custody. Old man Harmon having the coat, for which they were held, \$113, to pay. The late decision of the supreme court affirming the ruling of the lower court in their case has doubtless brought them to their senses.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, April 5, 1887.

Live Stock Indicator reports:

FLOUR—Very dull. Nothing except in mixed lots.

Quotations are for established brands in car lots per half barrel in sacks as follows: XX, 85c; XXX, 80c; 00, 75c; 1, 70c; 2, 65c; 3, 60c; 4, 55c; 5, 50c; 6, 45c; 7, 40c; 8, 35c; 9, 30c; 10, 25c; 11, 20c; 12, 15c; 13, 10c; 14, 5c; 15, 0c.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 133 bushels; withdrawals, 360 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the board of trade, 184,143.

The market change to-day was dull. No. 3 red winter—Cash 68c; bid, 71c; asked, 74c; April, 69c; bid, 70c; asked, 71c; May, 71c; bid, 72c; asked, 73c; June, 71c; bid, 72c; asked, 73c; July, 70c; bid, 71c; asked, 72c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 1,084 bushels and withdrawals, 1,362 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the board of trade, 175,000 bushels.

The market on change was nominal. No. 2 cash, 30c; bid, 31c; asked, 32c; April, 30c; bid, 31c; asked, 32c; May, 31c; bid, 32c; asked, 33c; June, 32c; bid, 33c; asked, 34c; July, 31c; bid, 32c; asked, 33c; August, 32c; bid, 33c; asked, 34c; September, 31c; bid, 32c; asked, 33c; October, 30c; bid, 31c; asked, 32c; November, 29c; bid, 30c; asked, 31c; December, 28c; bid, 29c; asked, 30c; January, 27c; bid, 28c; asked, 29c; February, 26c; bid, 27c; asked, 28c; March, 25c; bid, 26c; asked, 27c; April, 24c; bid, 25c; asked, 26c; May, 23c; bid, 24c; asked, 25c; June, 22c; bid, 23c; asked, 24c; July, 21c; bid, 22c; asked, 23c; August, 20c; bid, 21c; asked, 22c; September, 19c; bid, 20c; asked, 21c; October, 18c; bid, 19c; asked, 20c; November, 17c; bid, 18c; asked, 19c; December, 16c; bid, 17c; asked, 18c; January, 15c; bid, 16c; asked, 17c; February, 14c; bid, 15c; asked, 16c; March, 13c; bid, 14c; asked, 15c; April, 12c; bid, 13c; asked, 14c; May, 11c; bid, 12c; asked, 13c; June, 10c; bid, 11c; asked, 12c; July, 9c; bid, 10c; asked, 11c; August, 8c; bid, 9c; asked, 10c; September, 7c; bid, 8c; asked, 9c; October, 6c; bid, 7c; asked, 8c; November, 5c; bid, 6c; asked, 7c; December, 4c; bid, 5c; asked, 6c; January, 3c; bid, 4c; asked, 5c; February, 2c; bid, 3c; asked, 4c; March, 1c; bid, 2c; asked, 3c; April, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; May, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; June, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; July, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; August, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; September, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; October, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; November, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; December, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; January, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; February, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; March, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; April, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; May, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; June, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; July, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; August, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; September, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; October, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; November, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; December, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; January, 0c; bid, 1c; asked, 2c; February, 0c; 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